

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. I.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1820.

No. 87.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT.
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. Whoever will guarantee the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis. Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance. Subscriptions received by the printer, and not of the post-masters in the state. All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

CASH
WILL BE GIVEN
For Clean Old BRASS.
R. Huntington.
October 18. 36-

NOTICE.
THE firm of D. B. ALSOBROOK & Co. having for some time been dissolved, those indebted by note or account, will do well to call and settle as soon as possible, as no longer indulgence can be given.
David B. Alsobrook.
Hillsborough, October 10. 35-

Notice is hereby given,
THAT an election will be held on Thursday the 9th day of November next, at the court-house in Hillsborough, and the several places for holding elections in Orange county, for the purpose of choosing Electors to vote for President and Vice President of the United States for the four years ensuing the fourth of March next. All those having the right of suffrage are requested to attend.
Thomas Clancy, Sheriff.
Hillsborough, October 9. 35-

CAVALRY ORDERS.
THE Troops attached to the Hillsborough and Haw-Fields regiments will appear, equipped according to law, at regimental muster, at ten o'clock on the 27th instant, at the house of John Long, Esq.
By order of the Lieutenant Colonel.
Thomas Bilbo, } Captains.
John C. Russel, }
October 9. 35-

FRANKLIN
HAT MANUFACTORY.
No. 122 1/2
Market Street, Philadelphia.

THE subscribers having brought to perfection their newly discovered economical HATS, which they can afford at three dollars and fifty cents, now offer them to the public to test their improvement. Being conscious that they have arrived to that degree in the art of Hat Manufacture which is the true Franklin Economical style, are willing to hazard their future prosperity, by the sample now offered to the public. One trial of the \$3.50 Hats will doubtless establish the fact in the minds of the citizens of Philadelphia, that they stand unrivalled for cheapness, durability, and beauty, and are justly entitled to the favorable appellation of Franklin, to whose genius and invention we owe so much. They also offer to the public, their Super-fine Water Proof Beavers, of the best quality, and newest fashion, and not subject to fade and become sooty, as Water Proofs generally are. Also, a general assortment of Drab Beavers, Castors, Romas, youths' and children's Hats, children's fancy Hats and Jockies, ladies' Beavers, trimmed or untrimmed. Hatters supplied with finished or unfinished Hats. Bespoke hats made agreeable to directions and at the shortest notice. Hats of every description, manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms. All orders thankfully received, and attended to with dispatch. CAUTION: No hats are the genuine patent Franklin hats but those manufactured and sold by us and our agents, and have our stamp in them. Those who wish to purchase, cannot be too particular.

Rankin & Fowle.
Philadelphia, September, 1820. 35-3m

25 Dollars Reward.
STOLEN out of the subscriber's stable, on the night of the 24th instant, living in Guilford county, N. C. a black Horse, about fifteen and a half hands high, rising seven years old, marked with a small star on his forehead, large mane on both sides of his neck; one hind foot white, not recollected which; trots and paces. I have every reason to believe the horse was stolen, and will give the above reward for the apprehension of the thief, or a generous reward will be given for any information of the horse so that I get him.
John Smith.
Guilford, N. C. Sept. 28. 34-3w

NOTICE.
THE partnership of JOHN R. CUMMING & Co. having been dissolved, all persons are hereby notified to call and settle their accounts with George W. Bruce, who is hereby fully authorized to settle the same and grant discharges accordingly.
John R. Cumming & Co.
Hillsborough, Sept. 18. 33-3w

NOTICE.

AT August term of Orange County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, administration of the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of THEOPHILUS THOMPSON, deceased, was granted to the subscriber, who then qualified according to law. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward immediately and settle their accounts; and those having claims against said estate are requested to present them for settlement within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this advertisement will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.
Thos. N. S. Hargis, Admr.
Sept. 27. 34-

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Captain John T. May, deceased, are requested to make payment without delay; and those having claims against the same to present them well authenticated for settlement, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.
JOHN McCULLY, Admr.
Sept. 16, 1820. 33-3t

Hillsborough Academy.

THE exercises in this institution will be resumed on the first Monday in July.
J. Witherspoon, Principal.
June 7. 18-4f

THE subscribers have for sale at their shop in Hillsborough,
A number of Waggons, both large and small, which they will dispose of cheap for cash, or on a short credit.
Young & Turner.

THE editors of the Raleigh Minerva, Star and Register, and the Milton Intelligencer, will be pleased to insert the above for three weeks, and forward their accounts to this office for settlement.
Y. & T.
Sept. 20. 35-

Valuable Land FOR SALE.

I AM desirous of removing to the western country, and wish to sell the land whereon I now live, viz.

Two Hundred Acres.
the soil equal to any in this section of the country, adapted to the culture of all kinds of grain; on which is a comfortable dwelling house, with useful out houses. I will sell at a fair price, and make the payments as accommodating as possible to the purchaser. Those who wish to purchase a good bargain would do well to come and view the premises, ten miles north-east of Hillsborough.

James Robinson.
Sept. 18. 33-3w

FOR SALE,
A handsome mahogany Secretary,
Apply at this Office.
Hillsborough, Sept. 6. 31-

FOR SALE
A handsome situation adjoining the town of Hillsborough,
ON which is a good two story dwelling house; also a good kitchen, smoke house, dairy, and stable. The buildings are all new. For terms inquire of
The Printer.

A first-rate work Horse may be had on good terms.
Inquire as above.
Sept. 11. 32-1f

BLANKS of various kinds,

for sale at this office.
Among which are,
Justices' Warrants, Appeals, Bail Bonds, Ca. Sa. Recognizance, Guardian's bonds, Constable's bonds, Witness' tickets, superior and county court, Junor's tickets, do. Subpoenas, do. Indictments, Sheriff's Deeds, Commissions, Prosecution Bonds, Executions for militia licences, &c. &c.

Valuable Land FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of Land, lying immediately on Tar river, adjoining the town lots of Louisville (Franklin court house), containing

One Hundred and Eighty Acres;

which land is of a superior quality, independent of its connection with said town, and may be seen by applying to Mr. Daniel Shiles, who resides on it. The payment would be made easy to the purchaser, and terms known by addressing a letter to the subscriber, directed to Cochran's Store post office, Person county, which will be attended to.

Nathaniel Norfleet.
Person County, Aug. 24. 30-4w

[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.]

Monticello, August 13th, 1813.

SIR,
Your letter of August 3d, asking information on the subject of Mr. Oliver Evans's exclusive right to the use of what he calls his Elevators, Conveyers and Hopperboys, has been duly received. My wish to see new inventions encouraged, and old ones brought again into useful notice, has made me regret the circumstances which have followed the expiration of his first patent. I did not expect the retrospection which has been given to the driving law; for although the second proviso seemed not so clear as it ought to have been, yet it appeared susceptible of a just construction; and the retrospective one being contrary to natural right, it was understood to be a rule of law, that where the words of a statute admit of two constructions, the one just and the other unjust, the former is to be given them. The first proviso takes care of those who had lawfully used Evans' improvements under the first patent; the second was meant for those who had lawfully erected and used them after that patent expired, declaring they "should not be liable to damages therefor." These words may indeed be restrained to uses already past; but as there is parity of reason for those to come, there should be parity of law. Every man should be protected in his lawful acts, and be certain that no ex post facto law shall punish or endamage him for them. But he is endamaged if forbidden to use a machine lawfully erected at considerable expense, unless he will pay a new and unexpected price for it. The proviso says, that he who erected and used lawfully shall not be liable to pay damages; but if the proviso had been omitted, would not the law, construed by natural equity, have said the same thing? In truth, both provisos are useless. And shall useless provisos, inserted pro majori cautela, only authorise inferences against justice? The sentiment that ex post facto laws are against natural right is so strong in the United States, that few, if any, of the state constitutions have failed to prescribe them. The federal constitution indeed interdicts them in criminal cases; and the omission of a caution which would have been right does not justify the doing what is wrong; nor ought it to be presumed, that the legislature meant to use a phrase in an unjustifiable sense, if by any rules of construction it can be even strained to what is just. The law books abound with similar instances of the public integrity. Laws moreover abridging the natural rights of the citizen should be restrained by rigorous constructions within their narrowest limits.

Your letter, however, points to a much broader question; whether what have received from Mr. Evans the new and the proper name of Elevators are of his invention; because, if they are not, his patent gives him no right to obstruct others in the use of what they possessed before. I assume it as a lemma, that it is the invention of the machine itself which is to give a patent right, and not the application of it to any particular purpose of which it is susceptible. If one person invents a knife convenient for pointing our pens, another cannot have a patent right for the same knife to point our pencils. A compass was invented for navigating the sea; another could not have a patent right for using it to survey land. A machine for threshing wheat has been invented in Scotland; a second person cannot get a patent right for the same machine to thresh oats; a third rye; a fourth peas; a fifth clover, &c. A string of buckets is invented and used for raising water, ore, &c. can a second have a patent right to the same machine for raising wheat, a third oats, a fourth rye, a fifth peas, &c.? The question then whether such a string of buckets was first invented by Oliver Evans, is a mere question of fact in mathematical history. Now turning to such books only as I happen to possess, I find abundant proof that this simple machinery has been in use from time immemorial. Doctor Shaw, who visited Egypt and the Barbary coast, in the years 1727-8, 9, in the margin of his map of Egypt, gives us the figure of what he calls a Persian wheel, which is a string of round cups, or buckets, hanging on a pulley, over which they revolve, bringing up water from a well, and delivering it into a trough above. He found this used at Cairo, in a well 264 feet deep, which the inhabitants believe to have been a work of the patriarch Joseph. Shaw's travels, 341 Oxford edition of 1738, in folio, and the Universal History, I. 416 speaking of the manner of watering the high lands in Egypt, says—"Formerly they made use of Archimedes' Screw, thence named the Egyptian Pump; but they now generally use 'Wheels' (Wallowers) which carry a rope or chain of earthen pots, holding about 7 or 8 quarts a piece, and draw the water from the canals. There are besides, a vast number of wells in Egypt, from which the water is drawn in the same manner to water the gardens and fruit trees; so that it is no exaggeration to say, that there are in Egypt above 200,000 oxen daily employed in this labour." Shaw's name of Persian wheel has since been given more particularly to a wheel with buckets, either fixed or suspended on pins at its periphery.—Mortimer's Husbandry, I. 18, Duhamel, V. Ferguson's Mechanics, plate 13. But his figure, and the verbal description of the Universal History, prove that the string of buckets is meant under that name. His figure differs from Evans' construction in the circumstances of the buckets being round, and strung through their bottom on a chain; but it is the principle; to wit, a string of buckets, which constitutes the invention; not the form of the buckets, round, square or hexagon; nor the manner of attaching them, nor the material of the connecting band, whether chain, rope or leather. Vitruvius, L. X. c. 9. describes this machinery as a windlass, on which is a chain descending to the water, with vessels of copper attached to it; the windlass being turned, the chain moving on it will raise the vessels, which, in passing over the windlass, will empty the water they have brought up into a reservoir; and Perrault, in his edition of Vitruvius, Paris, 1684, folio, plates, 61, 62, gives us three forms of these water elevators, in one of which the buckets are square, as Mr. Evans' are. Bossut, Histoire des Mathematiques, I. 86, says, "The drum wheel, the wheel with buckets, and the chapelets, are hydraulic machines, which come to us from the ancients; but we are ignorant of the time when they began to be put into use." The chapelets are the revolving band of buckets, which Shaw calls the Persian wheel, the moderns a chain pump, and Mr. Evans elevators. The next of my books, in which I find these elevators, is Wolf's Cours de Mathematiques, I. 370, and plate I, Paris, 1747—8vo. Here are two forms; in one of them the buckets are square, attached to two chains, passing over a cylinder or wallower at top, and under another at bottom, by which they are made to revolve. It is a nearly exact representation of Evans' elevators. But a more exact one is to be seen in Desaguliers' Experimental Philosophy, II. plate 34. In the Encyclopedie de Diderot et D'Alembert 8vo. edition de Lausanne, 1st. vol. of plates, in the four subscribed Hydraulique, noris, is one, where round earthen pots are tied by their collars, between two endless ropes, suspended on a revolving lantern or wallower; this is said to have been used for raising ore out of a mine. In a book which I do not possess, "L'Architecture Hydraulique de Belidor, the II. vol. of which is said [De La Lande's continuation of Montucla's Histoire des Mathematiques, III. 711] to contain a detail of all the pumps, ancient and modern, hydraulic machines, fountains, wells, &c. I have no doubt this Persian wheel, chain pump, chapelets, elevators, by whichever name you choose to call it, will be found in various forms. The last book I have to quote for it is Prony's Architecture Hydraulique, I. advertisement VII. and § 648, 649, 650, in the latter of which passages he observes, that the first idea which occurs for raising water is to lift it in a bucket by hand; when the water lies too deep to be reached by hand, the bucket is suspended by a chain and let down over a pulley or windlass: if it be desired to raise a continued stream of water, the simplest means which offers itself to the mind is to attach to an endless chain or cord a number of pots or buckets, so disposed that the chain being suspended on a lantern or wallower above, and plunged in water below, the buckets may descend and ascend alternately, filling themselves at bottom, and emptying at a certain height above, so as to give a constant stream. Some years before the date of Mr. Evans' patent, a Mr. Martin of Caroline county, in this state, constructed a drill plough, in which he used the band of buckets for elevating the grain from the box into the funnel which let them down into the furrows: he had bands with different sets of buckets, adapted to the size of peas, or turnip seed, &c. I have used this machine for sowing bennu seed also, and propose to have a band of buckets for drilling Indian corn, and another for wheat. Is it possible that in doing this I shall infringe Mr. Evans' patent? That I can be debarred of any use to which I might have applied my drill when I bought it by a patent issued after I bought it.

These verbal descriptions applying so exactly to Mr. Evans' Elevators, and the drawings exhibited to the eye, flash conviction both on reason and the senses that there is nothing new in these elevators but their being strung together by a strap of leather. If this strap of leather be an invention entitling the inventor to a patent right, it can only extend to the strap, and the use of the string of buckets must remain free to be

connected by chains, ropes, a strap of hempen girthing, or any other substance except leather; but indeed Mr. Martin has before used the strap of leather. The screw of Archimedes is as ancient at least as the age of that mathematician, who died more than 2000 years ago. Diodorus Siculus speaks of it, lib. 1, page 21, and lib. 5, page 217, of Stevens' edition of 1559, folio, and Vitruvius, X. 11. The cutting of its spiral worm into sections, for conveying flour or grain, seems to have been an invention of Mr. Evans', and to be a fair subject of a patent right, but it cannot take away from others the use of Archimedes' screw, with its perpetual spiral, for any purposes of which it is susceptible. The Hopperboy is a useful machine and as far as I know original. It has been pretended by some (and in England especially) that inventors have a natural and exclusive right to their inventions; and not merely for their own lives, but inheritable to their heirs: but while it is a moot question, whether the origin of any kind of property is derived from nature at all, it would be singular to admit a natural, and even a hereditary right to inventions. It is agreed by those who have seriously considered the subject, that no individual has, of natural right, a separate property in an acre of land; for instance, by an universal law, indeed, whatever, whether fixed or moveable, belongs to all men equally and in common, is the property for the moment of him who occupies it; but when he relinquishes the occupation the property goes with it. Stable ownership is the gift of social law, and is given late in the progress of society: it would be curious then if an idea the fugitive fermentation of an individual brain, could of natural right be claimed in exclusive and stable property. If nature has made any one thing less susceptible than all others of exclusive property, it is the action of the thinking power called an idea; which an individual may exclusively possess as long as he keeps it to himself, but the moment it is divulged it forces itself into the possession of every one, and the receiver cannot dispossess himself of it. Its peculiar character too is that no one possesses the less because every other possesses the whole of it. He who receives an idea from me receives instruction himself without lessening mine; as he who lights his taper at mine receives light without darkening me. That ideas should freely spread from one to another over the globe for the moral and mutual instruction of man, and improvement of his condition seems to have been peculiarly and benevolently designed by nature when she made them, like fire, expansible over all space, without lessening their density in any point; and like the air in which we breathe, move, and have our physical being, incapable of confinement or exclusive appropriation. Inventions then cannot in nature be a subject of property. Society may give an exclusive right to the profits arising from them as an encouragement to men to pursue ideas which may produce utility. But this may or may not be done according to the will and convenience of the society, without claim or complaint from any body. Accordingly it is a fact, as far as I am informed, that England was, until we copied her, the only country on earth which ever by a general law gave a legal right to the exclusive use of an idea. In some other countries it is sometimes done in a great case and by a special and personal act; but generally speaking other nations have thought that these monopolies produce more embarrassment than advantage to society; and it may be observed that the nations which refuse monopolies of inventions are as fruitful as England in new and useful devices. Considering the exclusive right to invention as given, not of natural right, but for the benefit of society, I know well the difficulty of drawing a line between the things which are worth to the public the embarrassment of an exclusive patent and those which are not. As a member of the patent board for several years, while the law authorised a board to grant or refuse patents, I saw with what slow progress a system of general rules could be matured. Some however were established by that board. One of these was that a machine of which we were possessed, might be applied by every man to any use of which it is susceptible, and that this right ought not to be taken from him and given to a monopolist, because he first perhaps had occasion to apply it. Thus a screw for crushing plaster might be employed for crushing corn cobs, and a chain pump for raising water might be used for raising wheat—this being merely a change of application. Another rule was that a change of material should not give title to a patent, as the making a plough share of cast rather than of wrought iron; a comb of iron instead of horn or

of ivory, or the connecting of buckets by a band of leather rather than of hemp or iron. A third was, that a mere change of form should give no right to a patent; as a high quartered shoe instead of a low one, a round hat instead of a three square, or a square bucket instead of a round one; but for this rule all the changes of fashion in dress would have been under the tax of patents. These were among the rules which the uniform decisions of the board had already established; and under each of them Mr. Evan's patent would have been refused. 1st. Because it was a mere change of application of the chain pump from raising water to raise wheat. 2d. Because the using a leathern instead of a hempen band was a mere change of material: and 3rdly, square buckets instead of round, are only a change of form; and the ancient forms too appear to have been indifferently square or round. But there were still an abundance of cases which could not be brought under rule, until they should have presented themselves under all their aspects; and these investigations occupying more time of the members of the board, than they could spare from higher duties, the whole was turned over to the judiciary, to be matured into a system under which every one might know when his actions were safe and lawful. Instead of refusing a patent in the first instance, as the board was authorised to do, the patent now issues of course, subject to be declared void on such principles as should be established by the courts of law. This business however is but little analogous to their course of reading, since we might in vain turn over all the lubberly volumes of the law to find a single ray which would lighten the path of the mechanic or mathematician; it is more within the information of a board of academical professors, and a previous refusal of a patent would better guard our citizens against embarrassment by law suits. But England had given it to her judges, and the usual predominancy of her examples carried it to ours.

It happened that I had myself a mill built in the interval between Mr. Evan's first and second patents. I was living in Washington, and left the construction of the mill entirely to the millwright. I did not even know that he had erected elevators, conveyors and hopperboys, until I learnt it by an application from Mr. Evan's agent for the patent price. Although I had no idea he had a right to it by law (for no judicial decision had then been given) yet I did not hesitate to remit to Mr. Evan the old and moderate patent price, which was what he then asked, from a wish to encourage even the useful revival of ancient inventions. But I then expressed my opinion of the law in a letter either to Mr. Evans or to his agent.

I have then, sir, at your request given you the facts and ideas which occur to me on this subject. I have done it without reserve, although I have not the pleasure of knowing you personally. In thus frankly committing myself to you, I trust you will feel it as a point of honour and candour to make no use of my letter which might bring disquietude on myself; and particularly I should be unwilling to be brought into any difference with Mr. Evans, whom, however, I believe too reasonable to take offence at an honest difference of opinion. I esteem him much and sincerely wish him wealth and honour. I deem him a valuable citizen of uncommon ingenuity and usefulness; and had I not esteemed still more the establishment of sound principles I should now have been silent. If any of the matter I have offered can promote that object, I have no objection to its being so used. If it offends nothing new, it will of course not be used at all.

I have gone with some minuteness into the mathematical history of the elevator, because it belongs to a branch of science, in which, as I have before observed, it is not incumbent on lawyers to be learned; and it is possible, therefore, that some of the proofs I have quoted, may have escaped on their former arguments. On the law of the subject I should not have touched, because more familiar to those who have already discussed it, but I wished to state my own view of it merely in justification of myself; my name and approbation being subscribed to the act. With these explanations, accept the assurances of my respect.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Foreign Intelligence.

SUMMARY.

Mr. Canning has been directed to proceed to Vienna to explain to the Austrian government the sentiments of the British court on the affairs of Spain and Italy. The emperor of Russia is to be at Vienna.

It was rumoured that an invitation had been sent to the king of Prussia to meet the emperors of Austria and Russia at Vienna. The object of their conference is thus stated in an Austrian paper: "We know with certainty that the sovereigns will come to an understanding as to the most suitable means of combating that revolutionary spirit which manifests itself anew in the south of Europe. It would be indiscreet to announce beforehand the resolutions which may be adopted on this subject; but we are authorised to announce that friends of order, religion and legitimate govern-

ments, that their hopes will not be this time disappointed."

The Russian anti-revolutionary note has been published at Madrid, with some severe remarks.

It is established on official authority, that Austrian troops have been ordered to Italy.

A Berlin article says, the Prussian soldiers envy the Austrians their march to Italy, being indignant against the Neapolitan military.

The vice roy of Naples has refused to give audience to the deputies from Sicily till Palermo submits to the royal authority.

Ships are said to be proceeding from Bombay to England in ballast, the cotton crops having failed.

In Baden, the excise duties on tobacco, oil and wood, are abolished.

A duty of 5s per pound is laid in England on manufactured tobacco, except such as is of the growth of the United States, &c.

A new bounty is granted in England on vessels engaged in the cod and whale fisheries.

The banditti are so numerous in the district of Cordova, Spain, as to have levied a contribution on a town containing 5000 souls.

Fifty houses have been destroyed by fire at Cashel, Ireland.

It is said the queen draws 300l. daily for her expenses.

Her majesty is still greeted with acclamations in the streets, as she passes to and from the house of lords.

London, Aug. 19.—The Journal des Debats, publishes an article from Naples, bearing date 27th ult. the statements of which convey an impression highly favourable to the tranquillity of Naples.

The prince vicar general has published a decree convoking the parliament for the 1st of the ensuing October. As the principles on which this assembly is to be framed are those of the Spanish constitution, we need not detail them to our readers. The gross number of deputies for the united kingdom, calculated on the presumption that Sicily may still form a part of it, is taken at 58, of whom 74 are to represent the Neapolitan population, amounting to 5,052,361 souls—and the remaining 24 the islanders of Sicily, consisting of 1,681,872 souls. Thus the census of the whole kingdom offers the respectable and formidable sum total of 6,734,234 inhabitants—not far short of that of England and Wales about fifty years ago.

The proclamation which accompanies this vice-regal ordinance invites all the citizens to forget the spirit of party—to consider the importance of their functions as electors—and, since the ensuing parliament is invested with power to make such changes in the constitution as may be requisite to adapt it to the wants and situation of the monarchy, the ordinance enjoins the electors to return only honest and virtuous men! It is of course for countries on the infancy of freedom that counsels so very obvious can be at all required.

We find, with pleasure, that the first accounts which reached us, and which gave rise to suspicions by no means flattering to the prudence of our countryman, general Church, who bore a command in Sicily, are strongly contradicted by these letters. General Church has called for a court martial. He complains of having been cruelly calumniated by the *Giornale Costituzionale*. He states that he never tore a Sicilian cockade from any person whatever—that he was set upon by a ferocious mob, who insisted on his crying, in the words of the French journal, *Vive l'Independence Sicilienne*, to which he answered, *Vive le roi!* and that Naselli, the king's lieutenant, joined the popular exclamation with a view to save his life.

The accounts from Palermo, if true, are deplorable. A vessel which left that port on the 20th, states that the most frightful disorders reigned there—that the galley slaves joined with the peasants, had seized on the public authority, and tyrannized over the city—that the soldiers were detained in prison, and hourly threatened with death—that an officer named Aceto, was at the head of the insurgents—but that the fear of famine had at length decided them to invest with power a provisional junta, of which the cardinal archbishop Gravina was president. Prince Attolica had been beheaded, and his head stuck upon a pole.

From the London Morning Chronicle, of August the 21st.

The agitation to which the proceedings against the queen have given rise, has no connexion with the guilt or innocence of the queen. It has its origin in a conviction that the established forms of proceeding have been departed from in the case of her majesty. Whatever may have been the conduct of her majesty, she ought to be presumed innocent till guilt has been proved against her, and she is entitled to all the protection which the laws afford to any other person similarly circumstanced.

We wish to abstain from all comment on the opening of Mr. attorney general. The circumstances which he professes to prove are strong; and, from the beginning, we had no doubt but that the queen had committed matters of gross imputation. It is not to be imagined that

ministers would have gone the length they have done without having what they believed to be circumstantial evidence of guilt. But they may have trusted to narratives that will fail them in the proof. We have always heard, for instance, that after discovering the insidious act of the opening her majesty's drawers by false keys, she avoided sleeping in her own bed from the fear of assassination, and that she slept with her maid. This, if true, would account for a material point of Mr. attorney general's statement; and we heard yesterday that the only other matter alluded to by the learned gentleman will also be satisfactorily explained. If so, what must become of the bill?

FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.

It is positively reported that furniture has been sent into some of the state apartments in the tower. *Morning Post*.

Some doubts have been expressed of the correctness of the account which we gave yesterday respecting the order received by the king's upholsterer, for a supply of elegant bedding, and other furniture, for the tower. We have made inquiries into the fact, and we have no reason to question its authenticity. *True Briton*.

It is very remarkable, that at the moment the king's attorney general ascended the bar, to detail the charges against the queen, as he was uttering the first sentence, a strong flash of lightning went through the house, followed by a tremendous clap of thunder. This circumstance excited a most extraordinary sensation throughout the house.

[From the two first paragraphs above it is evident that the ministers, anticipating the conviction of the queen, are preparing rooms in the tower for her. The axe which severed the heads from Anna Boleyn and Mary, is still there; but it will cost Castlereagh and Liverpool their heads if they attempt to use it.] *Nat. Adv.*

London, Aug. 25.

Nearly 200 Hanoverian troops are already landed, and a whole regiment is on its way to London, to form, it is said, a personal body-guard to the king. An office is taken, No. 46 Duke-street, St. James Square, for the management of their department!

A peer, on coming out of the house of lords, was assailed by the mob with loud demands of a shout for the queen. He endeavoured for some time to push his way through and to evade complaisance; but at last, surrounded and threatened with violence, he stopped short and took off his hat. "And must I cry, the queen for ever?" said he to his persecutors. Yes, yes, off with your hat. You must, you shall, exclaimed the mob. "Well then," said he, "if I must, here goes, my boys—Huzza! the queen for ever! and may all your wives be like her."

Extract of a letter from an intelligent gentleman in Glasgow, dated Aug. 24.

"The inquiry going on in the Parliament house, with respect to the queen, has now assumed a most interesting character."

"The strongest feelings and passions were excited in favour of the queen. A great majority are undoubtedly for her, believing in her innocence."

"If the measure is pursued against her, it will lead to a bloody termination there is no manner of doubt. Ministers begin to feel for their heads."

"A civil war will be the inevitable consequence of a conviction. The people will believe her innocent; and they believe also, that if she is convicted, it will be by the evidence of suborned and perjured witnesses; therefore, they will not need any decision made by an ex parte tribunal on the evidence of perjury alone."

"There will be a fight, and a bloody one, before it is over, depend upon it."

Nat. Adv.

GIBRALTAR PAPERS.

By the brig Exchange, from Gibraltar, we have received papers to the 19th of August, from which the following articles are extracted. *Boston Pallad.*

Gibraltar, Aug. 19.

SPANISH ARMY.

Two printed papers have been received from Cadiz, stated to be copies of two representations addressed, on the 11th inst. from the Isle of Leon, to the cortes and to his majesty, by the officers at the head of the army of observation of Andalusia, generals Riego, Lopez de Banos, and Arcos Aguero. The representations are directed against an order for the breaking up of that army, which was lately transmitted by the war-minister to the captain general of the province. This measure the three generals conceive to be fraught with danger to the country, to the king, to the army and to themselves, upon the following grounds, viz: that the cortes have scarcely set about the arduous and important task which they are to go through;—that none of the great delinquents of 1814 had been punished;—that the fundamental law of the state and the public security are threatened by associations which meet with protection abroad, and by disturbances at home which are combated with the cri-

minal machinations just alluded to in foreign countries;—that neither the national militia, nor the new system of finances is yet organized;—that not one of these reforms which are likely to excite so much discontent among the wealthy and powerful classes, has been so much as commenced;—and the constitutional institutions have not acquired that stability which time alone can confer upon them, with the assistance of a protecting force, capable of defeating the attempts of the disaffected, whose number cannot but increase upon the introduction of an order of things so different from that which has lately been laid aside. Under these circumstances, and taking for granted that the operations of the ministry are directed by a hostile hand; that the king has been imposed upon; and that an order, pregnant with such ruinous consequences, has been issued without the knowledge of the cortes, at the suggestion of weak, if not ill designing advisers, who wish to be rid of an army which is his majesty's shield, and to dislodge it from a position which they dread to see remain.

The generals, trusting that the services which they and their troops have rendered to the country, will prevent their intentions from being misconstrued or their patriotism suspected; request, that his majesty will be pleased to suspend the execution of the mischievous order; and express their confident hope that the cortes will not forsake them in the critical situation they have been placed in by the deed of an agent of the executive, whose directions they cannot obey without giving up the laudable and heroic object for which they nobly and fortunately rose up in arms—the salvation of the country.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CORTES.

On the 5th of August the cortes confirmed the yearly allowances made by their predecessors, in 1814, to the king and infants, or subsequently stipulated in the marriage settlements of the queen and infants, as follows:—40,000,000 rs. vn. to his majesty; 1,650,000 to each of the infants (don Carlos, and don Francisco de Paula); 640,000 to her majesty; 550,000 to the infanta Dona Maria Francisco, and 600,000 to the infanta Dona Louisa Carlota. On the 7th, they ordered the immediate sale of the estates ceded by his majesty to the board of public credit, with the exception of the Lombo de Grulla in Andalusia.

On the 10th government was authorized to admit (for the purpose of their being communicated to the cortes), any proposals that may be made by foreign commercial houses, desirous of taking a share, or shares, in the loan.

Camp-Marshal Riego has been appointed captain-general of Galicia.

The following is an extract of a letter from an intelligent Spanish resident in Cadiz, dated August 19.

"I fear we have as yet advanced but little, notwithstanding the king swore to the constitution on the 12th of July. The cortes have not, as yet, passed a single resolution which merits attention. Here, papers make their appearance at the corners every morning, demanding the heads of the delinquents of the 10th of March; nevertheless, the cause carried on against them remains in the same state. On the 4th inst. the minister of war issued an order for the disbanding of the army of the Isla, and sending general Riego, as captain-general, to Galicia. This officer has not thought proper to obey the order, and has represented to the cortes the impropriety and danger of the measure. We are anxiously awaiting the result; and, to say the truth, it is feared that an attempt is making to involve us in difficulties like those we have recently passed."

From the Norfolk Herald.

AFFAIRS OF SPAIN.

A friend has favoured us with the following extract of a letter from an intelligent correspondent in Cadiz, in the correctness of whose information implicit reliance may be placed. Gloomy indeed is the picture which he draws of the fading hopes of liberty in that country;—and, we must confess, that the proceedings of the cortes have not been calculated to inspire us with more favorable impressions. The people, in all countries, as invariably derive their national character from the nature of the government under which they live, as the character and principles of children are established by the example of their parents, or by the effect of education. Spain has for ages been cursed with a government at once corrupt, imbecile and despotic; the present generation have been born, bred and educated under its pestilential influence, and are deeply infected with the contagion of its vices. We have often found in private life, a father-unprincipled enough to cheat his own son, and the son, on the other hand, considering himself thereby absolved from all ties of filial gratitude, making a merit of returning the compliment. So with the Spanish nation—unconscious of those moral obligations, and uninfluenced by those sentiments of patriotism which should bind a people to their government; and moreover, their government having forfeited all title to their veneration and respect, they have fallen into habits totally un-

congenial to that free and wholesome system contemplated by the revolution. To defraud the revenue—to impose upon and betray the king and state, and make their bigotry and superstition a cloak for every species of deception and turpitude, is the prevailing creed of the kingdom, reduced to daily practice as business, interest, ambition or necessity requires. Does any one want a valuable contraband trade carried on? a cargo smuggled? Let him employ the highest officer in the excise department, and the colonel commanding the guard, (with the priest to give him absolution) and his success is certain. They are as accessible as the veriest menials, and the bribe as consoling an unction to their elastic consciences. If he has accounts to adjust at the state departments—demands but of simple justice to make, a docteur is indispensable to obtain the attention of the proper officers. He must go to the incumbent—to the secretary himself: the bribe is accepted and the business done. If he has a suit at law, a bribe along will decide it; and he gets the judgment who pays the judge the most. If a murder is committed, a bribe at all proportioned to the public feeling settles the account with justice, and the culprit escapes with impunity. In short, no enormity, however flagrant, but finds atonement and expiation in the pope's bull—if paid for. This we are assured by those who have long resided in Spain, is the common, daily practice in that country. It is the civil rubric which all are educated in, and it is no more deemed vice, than the very opposite would be considered virtue.

Alas! what can we hope from such a state of society, without unparalleled energy and wisdom in the cortes?—Is it reasonable to suppose that the spirit of intrigue and faction will lay dormant when there are so many materials for it to feed upon, and so little precaution to restrain it? The cortes of 1812 is allowed to have been infinitely wiser than the present, and yet the same system prevailed. It was the habits of the people, which simple legislation cannot alter. Better laws may be made, and less temptation left to abuse them; but the habit is to despise all law that comes in the way of interest—and where the enormity is so egregious that legislators and jurists cannot with any appearance of decency excuse it, the account is transferred for settlement in the other world, through the mediation of the priests and the pope, who rule supreme. Who has committed greater frauds upon a nation than the Spanish king? Who has committed greater frauds upon a king than the Spanish nation? Who are the parties now to the new compact? The same king and the same people!

We wish well to Spain—we would gladly see her as great as she promised to become, when the noble Quiroga and Riego, with their patriotic bands, broke the sceptre of tyranny and corruption, and burst asunder the chains of the inquisition; but we fear the worst. We fear that the enthusiasm which inspired the brave Spanish soldiers, to achieve the independence of their country, will not find a congenial warmth in the hearts of their countrymen; or that like the evanescent flash of an electric cloud, it will only illumine to leave them in greater darkness.

Cadiz, August 26.

"I have never beheld greater inquietude and more painful apprehensions for the fate of a revolution than is exhibited by the people of this place. They have lost almost all confidence in the measures of the cortes, who they say have yet done nothing—meanwhile the king and his ministers issue orders that create the strongest doubts of the integrity of their intentions. Riego has been ordered to move his army from Isle to another station, and other troops have been ordered to replace him. Twice he has refused to obey the order, and the people here implore him to persist in the resolution. The troops ordered in his stead are known to be commanded by officers inimical to the new system, and partisans of Freyre, Campana, and the other devils incarnate of the fatal 10th of March, who have yet suffered nothing for their hellish barbarity, and for which the people cry aloud to justice and to vengeance. Even the women of Cadiz swear they will defend the gates against the troops destined to garrison it, and every day placards appear in all the public places instigating a corresponding feeling in all classes. Riego is surrounded when he appears in public, with the filial cry of "don't leave us for God's sake." His own feelings, and that of his compatriots and soldiers, are in unison with the people's, nor does he think patriotism forbids the course he has taken, though it would appear to be in hostility to the sovereignty of the government. But the assassins of the 10th of March yet live with impunity. Cadiz cries aloud for protection—the cortes has yet fulfilled none of the engagements with the liberating army—the orders of the minister of war have a most suspicious feature of a counter revolutionary project, and the army

of the Isla, conscious of their strength in the affection of the people, have dared to resist the official mandate. A painful interregnum is thus created in the government of Riego, who will yield the government or Riego, is a question of difficult solution.

"In Malaga a similar feeling exists in consequence of an order for a change of the garrison there, and the people threaten to interpose to prevent its execution. In this dilemma the minister of war has resigned."

"Although the monopoly of tobacco is still declared to exist, there is no article more publicly exposed for sale in this place, and the authorities find it impossible to prevent it. It is one of the many melancholy proofs every day visible in Spain since the adoption of the constitution, that the interpretation given to it by nine-tenths of the nation, is perfect liberty; that is, the liberty of every man's doing as he pleases. Out of this anarchy, it is too much to be feared the horrors of a revolution are yet to come. Be assured it is very far from being complete, and that Spain at this moment is as much in the enjoyment of the old system, as the new. Such is the deplorable state of parties in this country—But a little time must determine."

"The deputies for Venezuela have sailed—the others are here."

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, October 25.

The request of our Milton correspondent cannot be complied with. We have no reason to doubt the purity of his motives, and perfectly agree with him in the sentiment which he alleges it is his chief object to prove. But the piece he refers to has too much the appearance of an attack upon the feelings of an individual, without a probability of its doing him any good. To remedy the evil complained of there is a competent tribunal, to which the matter should be referred.

CONVENTION.

The editor of the Halifax Compiler has commenced a reply to us, in which he complains bitterly, and accuses us of having "garbled his sentiments, and made it appear as though he had forged weapons for his own destruction," and as a sample of our *liberality* he instances the manner in which we introduced the following sentence: the part printed in *italic* he says we should have added; and thus having completed his sentence, we "could have told our readers of no acknowledgment made in our favour."

"We acknowledge the propriety with which these gentlemen urge their claim, if their population, as has been represented, is really so much more numerous than that of other sections which have an equal representation—but, it is best to choose the lesser evil, the one we are all acquainted with, and with which we have so long lived and prospered."

Now, in our view, the last clause of this sentence does not in the least degree qualify the "acknowledgment made in our favour" in the first. If the propriety of our claim be acknowledged, will not the claim be equally just, even though he should choose "the lesser evil?" And yet for thus quoting him we are accused of "cheatery and imposition." Other terms he makes use of, such as "playing in partnership," and "little arts of winning;" but as our experience in the profession to which these terms are appended has not been very extensive, we are not capable of perceiving the great beauty of the expressions.

That we may not again be accused of "cheatery and imposition," we will in future quote his sentences entire. We will begin with the following:

"It will be recollected that we only expressed regret, that such dangerous ideas should be cherished—because the probability of their being successfully cherished is known—and it is also known that such rights will not be tamely yielded up—and if they are eventually taken from us, 'then shall our troubles begin.' Never since the days in which 'men's souls were tried,' has North-Carolina witnessed such commotions among her citizens, as in all probability will result from a call of a convention in these truly degenerate times: and no person, of common understanding, who will seriously reflect on this subject, can feel any thing but regret, that it is not allowed to react with others equally unprofitable and dangerous to the political happiness of an already free and contented people."

"And if they are eventually taken from us, then shall our troubles begin." This expression admits of but one inter-

pretation: if the people, in the exercise of the privileges of freemen, should presume so to modify the government under which they live that it may be the better secured to them the enjoyment of equal rights, "then shall our troubles begin;" rather than yield to the wishes of the people, the "choice spirits" of the east would raise commotions among our citizens such as North-Carolina has not witnessed since the days in which "men's souls were tried." It is really unaccountable to us, that men should hold forth such language, and yet class themselves with the supporters of republican governments. The greatest sticklers for "legitimacy" in Europe do not treat the judgment of the people with greater contempt. If a large majority of the freemen of this state are impressed with a belief that a call of a convention would promote their happiness, shall they be told that they have sunk so low and become so degenerated that they cannot be entrusted with the modification of their own government? If these are "truly degenerate times," will our liberties be better preserved in the hands of the few, than they will in the hands of the people generally? If the citizens of this state are denied the privilege of judging for themselves, can they be called a "free and contented people?" The editor of the Halifax Compiler will agree with us in answering these questions; and yet will he still say that his fears and his wishes should regulate the conduct of all the people of this state?

Again, the Compiler says: "The Recorder says, 'we know' that such men as our revolutionary sages were, are now in existence; and that the 'mantle of our immortal Washington' rests on them. This is a metaphorical fact, Mr. Recorder; for 'we know' some of them ourselves. But how many of these worthies do you think, Mr. Recorder, should a convention be called, would be chosen members of it? We conclude, that if all those sages who achieved and bequeathed to us our liberties, could become candidates for a seat in the convention, they could stand but a poor chance with the *electioneers* of our present day for any station of honour, even were they to descend to the artifices of their competitors to accomplish their ends. And where we find *one* of these virtuous men, who are worthy of wearing 'the mantle of Washington,' we find *hundreds* of others, of political influence too, who would stain the garment by merely touching it."

This is indeed a gloomy picture of the times we live in, of darker colours than justly could be given of any the most corrupt government of Europe; a degree of depravity which would break up the very foundations of liberty, and give to anarchy and confusion an uninterrupted reign. For if such would be the result of an election for the members of a convention, would not such also be the result of an election for the members of an assembly? They are selected from the same corrupt mass; and if such be the degraded state of society, our boasted liberties will speedily be dissolved. But what evidence have we that the mass of the people have wandered thus far from the correct deportment of their fathers? By what does it appear that there is less virtue or less patriotism now than there was forty years ago? Will the valour displayed by the heroes of the war of 1812, suffer when compared with that of the heroes of 1776? Washington was a luminary which every age does not produce; and his talents were peculiarly fitted by a wise Providence for the arduous duties which he had to perform; but the splendid glory of the heroes of the revolution does not obscure the bright lustre of the arms of our modern warriors. In consonance with the spirit of the age, several of the states have amended their constitutions; have the conventions which altered them evinced less solicitude for the preservation of the rights of a free and independent people, than did the sages who first established them? And would not many of our modern statesmen be an honour to any country or to any age? What evidence have we that the artifices of the "electioneers" of the present day are more successful than those of a former period? There always have been, and perhaps there always will be, designing men; but can it be made to appear that the present age produces them in greater abundance than the former? If the editor of the Compiler really believes that these are "truly degenerate times," let him exhibit to his readers the tokens of this degeneracy. Until this be done, we shall remain intrench-

ed in our present opinion, believing that wisdom and virtue have taken a higher station, and are extending their influence over the great family of mankind; that our fathers had not arrived to such a state of perfection, as will permit us to sit down in indolence and inactivity. Vigilance will always be necessary; the people must strive to excel, or they will fall short of their duty.

When we receive the concluding remarks of the editor of the Compiler, we shall pursue the subject; but we are induced to hope that he will not continue to heap obloquy on the people, without endeavouring to show the justness of his conclusions.

Gen. John Brown of Roane county, Maj. Isaac Allen of Cocke, and Allen Bryant of Sevier county, have been appointed by the governor as commissioners on the part of the state of Tennessee, to run and mark the boundary line between this state and North-Carolina, agreeably to the cession of that state, beginning at the Smoky Mountain and running thence with the courses called for in the act, alluded to in the line lately established by this state and the state of Georgia, in latitude 35 degrees north.

Knoxville Gaz.

The news from our settlement on the African coast is very distressing. We particularly regret the death of the Rev. Mr. Bacon, whom we had the pleasure of knowing before he commenced the ministry of the gospel. He was, during the war, an officer in the marine corps, and much esteemed for his personal qualities. We receive this news with sorrow. But we do not, from this untoward event, at all despair of the ultimate accomplishment of the object of this government and of the colonization societies. The error was palpably in the agents remaining too long on the low coast of that country, which, like similar points of our own coast, the Delta of the Mississippi for example, is scarcely habitable at certain seasons of the year. A better spot must be selected; the emigrants must settle on more elevated ground, at a farther distance from the water, and better adapted for tillage, as agriculture will be the first and principal occupation of the settlers. If we consult the history of the settlement of all countries, we shall find that the first parties of settlers have frequently fallen a sacrifice to imprudence in their location, to improvidence, or to ignorance of the peculiarities of the climate. Such was remarkably the case with the first settlers of Virginia; but they persevered; reinforcements were sent out—in the course of time they selected healthy situations, defended themselves against disease by the modes which experience pointed out to them—and flourished and multiplied until they became what the commonwealth of Virginia now is. Let, then, the friends of the great plan of restoring the Africans to the home of their fathers, and the government which co-operates with them, without stopping to grieve at what cannot be repaired, turn their attention to the means of prevention of similar disaster, and of thus securing to their efforts the success which they merit.

Capt Blackwell, of the brig Hyperion, arrived at Baltimore, on Saturday, the 14th inst. in 32 days from Helvoet Sluys, informs that, in the British channel, he spoke a ship from London, having left there the 11th of September. The captain of the ship informed him that the trial of the queen was still progressing; that the crown had completed its evidence, and witnesses on the part of the queen were examining. As far as the examination had been entered into, the evidence in behalf of the crown had been completely invalidated, and there was little doubt but the queen would be acquitted.

Letters from China say, that British manufacture are getting into high fashion and demand in that empire; and that some American houses are coming in for a share of the gain.

Reports from several quarters state, that an insurrection of the negroes had taken place in the British island of Tobago, and that they were in possession of two of the forts. The blacks in this island out-number the whites 15 to 1.

EARTHQUAKE.

The schooner Solon, capt. Preble, arrived at Portland in 38 days from the Bay of Honduras, brings the following intelligence:—

"On the night of the 19th Aug., a shock of an earthquake was felt at Honduras and at Omoa, on the Spanish Main. The shock was more severely felt at St. Pedro, about 40 miles south of Omoa.—The church and several dwelling houses were shook down, and several lives were lost. The earth opened in several places, and some hills were thrown

into the river that passed through that town, and turned its course another way. It was expected that farther south it was the more severely felt."

The name of the present king of the Sandwich Islands, is Reo Reo. He is a son of the late king—aged 20, and will maintain his authority under the patronage of the American navy.

A writer in the Kentucky Reporter proposes to establish a communication between the East Indies and the mouth of the river Columbia. He proposes to apply to the general government not for the loan of money, for that is not wanted, but to incorporate an American fur company, "with leave to form a port of entry at the mouth of the Columbia, and to establish a chain of posts, and trading stations, from thence to the upper navigable waters of the Missouri. He asserts, that within two years they would have this plan in operation, and would begin a revolution in commerce, that would check the drain of gold and silver in the United States."

Internal Improvement.—The citizens of Maine have just completed a bridge, connecting Moose island with the main land at the westerly outlet of St. Croix, in the town of Perry. It is 1200 feet in length. The depth of the water in the channel is 18 feet at low water and 43 feet at high water: length of posts sixty-one feet—cost 9600 dollars, exclusive of toll-house, &c. It is called Eastport Bridge.

Assessment of Lands in Virginia.—By an assessment lately made of the lands in that state, the grand total of the valuation is two hundred and six million, eight hundred and ninety eight thousand, nine hundred and seventy-eight dollars; and the average value per acre, exclusive of town property, six dollars and eighteen cents.

It must give delight to the heart of every patriot, to observe the great number of cattle shows exhibited in various parts of the United States. This will serve to draw out into activity, the dormant agricultural energies of our countrymen—it creates a taste for the occupation of our father Adam, before he left the bowers of paradise! Agriculture, since the embarrassments thrown in the way commerce, begins to assume its proper rank and character. It is every hour becoming more and more popular; societies have been formed, and are now forming, in different parts of the United States, for the purpose of agricultural improvement. How much more noble is a competition of this kind, amongst the citizens of the different states, than those party brawls, and sectional feelings, that only serve to embitter human life, and to make the world that we inhabit, a counterpart to the infernal regions!

Baltimore Chronicle.

From the Alexandria (Lou.) Herald, of the 2d ultimo.

Extract of a letter from gen. James Long, to a gentleman in this parish, dated Fort Bolivar, Aug 18, 1820.

"On the 30th last month I surprised and gave battle to the Carangu Indians, a race of Cannibals, who have within a few years, murdered and eat more than 200 Americans. We had every advantage in point of attack, as they felt in perfect security until we were within 40 yards charging on them. The enemy were full four to one, and the fight lasted more than 15 minutes—their loss was terrible—ours one killed and nine severely wounded, two since dead, others still dangerous—a few women and children were unavoidably killed in action. These Indians fight with bows and arrows, spears and tomah wks. I am building a strong fort on a beautiful peninsula between the Gulf of Mexico and bay of Trinity."

We understand that it is determined to diminish the expense of the establishment at St. Helena. Sir Hudson Lowe, and all the land forces, are to be recalled, and in future the island is to be garrisoned by marines, and the command of the station to be given to an admiral. This ought to have been the arrangement from the beginning, but better late than never.

Morning Chronicle.

It appears from a memoir lately published by M. Pasner, the result of 7668 barometrical observations, repeated three times a day for seven years together, that Astrachan is about one hundred and sixty-six feet below the level of the sea. This corresponds with an observation of the Rus-

sian academical Inakhosow, that Kamuchin, on the Wolga, about 568 versts distant from Astrachan, is about 189 English feet beneath the level of St. Petersburg. But as this capital is about 76 feet above the level of the sea, it follows that Kamuchin must be about 120 feet lower than the surface of the sea. The above positions establish the disputed geographical fact, that there cannot be any subterranean communication between the Caspian and the Black Sea, the latter being much more elevated—nearly one hundred English feet.

DIED,
On the 23d instant, Mrs. Catharine Jackson, consort of William Jackson, deceased, after an illness of several days. She has left numerous friends and relatives to deplore her loss.

NOTICE.

WILL BE SOLD,
On Saturday, the 11th of November next, at Chapel Hill, the House and Lot late the property of James Ward of that place. The house is neat, with several out houses, and an excellent well. A part of the purchase money must be paid on the day of sale.

Mark M. Henderson.
October 24.

NOTICE.

BROKE from the stable of the subscriber, on Sunday morning last, a DARK BAY HORSE, about five feet high, has on his left side a knot, about the size of a hickory nut, which appears to have arisen from working him in bad traces; has also a nicked tail, which he carries pretty high. A generous reward and all reasonable expenses will be paid to any person who will deliver him to the subscriber, about ten miles west from Hillsborough, on the road leading from Hillsborough to Trolinger's bridge, or give information where he may be found.

P. P. Ashe.
October 21.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

THE Election for choosing fifteen Electors to vote for President and Vice President of the United States, will be held in the several counties of this state, on the second Thursday of November next, agreeably to the provisions of the act of assembly of 1815.

The following is the republican ticket for electors, proposed by a caucus at the last general assembly, with the exception of Thomas Kenan, who is recommended by the corresponding committees in the place of Joseph T. Rhodes, now deceased, viz.

Robert Love, of Haywood.
Jesse Franklin, of Surry.
Michael McLeary, of Mecklenburg.
Francis Locke, of Rowan.
Abraham Phillips, of Rockingham.
Alexander Gray, of Randolph.
Benj. H. Covington, of Richmond.
James Mebane, of Orange.
Kimbrough Jones, of Wake.
John Hall, of Warren.
George Outlaw, of Bertie.
Charles E. Johnson, of Chowan.
Lewis D. Wilson, of Edgecombe.
Henry J. G. Ruffin, of Greene.
Thomas Kenan, of Duplin.

Thomas Ruffin,
John A. Ramsey,
Willis Alston,
Arch. A. McNeill,
Henry Potter,

October 9.

PRIZE MEDALS.

OFFERED BY THE
Humane Society of Philadelphia.

THE discoveries which have attended the recent labours of physiologists, have encouraged the managers of the Humane Society to believe, that continued attention to the consideration of Suspended Animation, may be productive of benefit, they are therefore induced once more to offer.

For the best practical dissertation on the means of restoring persons apparently dead from drowning, a Gold Medal of the value of three hundred dollars.

For the second best dissertation, a Gold Medal of the value of two hundred dollars.

The dissertations may be written in the English, French or Latin language, accompanied with a sealed paper, containing the author's name and place of residence.

They must be sent to the secretary of the society, on or before the first day of the First month, (January), 1822.

They shall be submitted to the judgment and decision of the college of physicians of Philadelphia; and those which are not successful, shall be returned to their authors.

By order of the managers,
Joseph Cruikshank, Pres't.

J. Wilson Moore, Sec'y.
Philadelphia, 6th mo. (June) 14, 1820.

N. B.—Editors of newspapers through the United States, will please give the above a few insertions.

Sept. 20.

BOOKS.

GENTLEMEN of the Bar, Physicians, and others, can be supplied with
Professional and Miscellaneous Books,

from the Philadelphia market, at short notice, on application at this office.

Aug. 16.

WANTED,
An Apprentice to the Printing Business.
Apply at this office.

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

STANZAS.

They shall lie down alike in the dust. Jon.

Ye hapless! who, repining, grieve
At poverty and ill;
Who, doubtful, question heaven's decree,
And murmur at its will:

Think ye that affluence is the source—
Whence finite blessings flow?
Think ye that gold can satisfy,
Or splendour, peace bestow?

Think ye ambition's boasted lure
Can quenchless joy impart?
Think ye the Syren's drought can prove
The gild of the heart?

Mistaken race! alas, how few
This panacea can boast;
Ye labour, but for bliss untrue,
The care and toil is lost.

Go, learn content! for riches yet
Have never fed the mind:
Go, learn content—thou suffer'st wretch
May ne'er enjoyment find.

The choicest robe of Tyrian dye
Of hides some bosom care,
And virgin smiles, and sparkling wit
Conceals the latent tear.

Art thou obscure? the writhing cares
Of genius are not thine:
Unknown! rejoice, for thou art free,
No slave at folly's shrine.

Thine are affection's purest sweets,
And thine is love's caress;
Approving peace within thy heart,
A Providence to bless.

Time are the beauties of the globe,
The charms that sense allure;
For thee, yon azure glories burn,
Say, mortal, art thou poor?

The hopes that shine along life's path,
To cheer thee, too, are given:
The star that points the wanderer's way
Shall lead thee to thy heaven.

And while, lamented by the great,
The rich repose in clay,
Thou too, shalt seek thy final bed,
And slumber sweet as they.

For the Hillsborough Recorder.

"THE TONGUE CAN NO MAN TAME."

There are many evils in the world, all proceeding from the same corrupt source—the depravity of human nature; and it is an incontrovertible fact, that the tongue, though a small member, is the cause of much of this evil. There is no character so subversive of the peace, and so destructive to the well-being of society as that of the *tattler*. We may say with great propriety, that gambling destroys the prosperity, health and reputation of its votaries; but the *tattler* saps the foundation of the good reputation of all, and scatters disorder wherever he goes. Drunkenness is an abominable evil, and does very much hurt in the land—it dooms its victims to destruction, and their families to poverty and want. But the venom of the *tattler's* tongue creeps into every dwelling, sows discord in every soil and cultivates every vicious passion; and where peace would build her temple, and adorn the surrounding scenery, the back-biting miscreant raises his battle-axe and destroys the beauty of the rising fabric. Profane swearing is a very common evil, and no less awful than common—truly this evil stains the character of a great portion of mankind; but the guilt and the evil thereof falls upon the heads of those only who practice it: but the *tattler*, still more hostile, compels even the innocent to feel the influence of his wicked passions. The thief plunders the property of individuals; but for this crime there may be some palliative, some extenuating circumstance; hunger, thirst, nakedness and poverty, may urge to its commission. But the *tattler*, more base, more wicked, without benefit to himself, seeks the destruction of that which the hand of time can never repair—the character, the good name and reputation of his neighbour. As the vulture claps its wings and screams a note of joy at the sight of the falling and deluded victim crushed beneath the ponderous weight of the mighty car of Juggernaut, on the flesh of which he hopes to fatten; so exults the *tattler* to view the sinking reputation of his neighbour, vainly imagining thereby the more effectually to cover his own deformity. The murderer is a dreadfully guilty character; he carries in his hand a deadly weapon, with which he intends to spill the blood of his fellow man, and revenge rankles in his bosom until the bloody deed is committed. The commission of this atrocious crime puts an end to the activity of the body, but it injures not the spirit. But the *tattler* wields a more destructive weapon, he brandishes an envenomed tongue,

whose poison is more fatal than that of asps. It is not the perishing body that suffers when this ugly, untamable, fiery member moves; it is the spirit, it is the spirit that suffers. The victim of an unseen hand loses the best part of himself, his good name, more precious than rubies, more valuable than fine gold. The sight of a little material blood, or the dead corpse of a fellow creature, would at times make a gossip faint; yet will they not calmly, and with delight too, sit down to that more horrid sacrifice, a murdered, mangled reputation? And is there so base, so wicked a character to be found as the *tattler*? Is human nature capable of forming such a hideous monster? Though it may wring with pain the virtuous heart and cause tears of sorrow to flow from the eyes of the peace-maker, to answer; yet it is true there are many such monsters to be found among men. And it is not a very difficult matter to point them out. "By their fruit ye shall know them."

The tongue of the *tattler* is as furious as a devouring fire, which destroys whatever it touches, and will as soon spend its fury on the good grain as on the chaff, on the sacred as the profane; and wherever it passes, leaves nothing but desolation and ruin in its train.

Slander is an assemblage of iniquity—a secret pride, which discovers the mote in a brother's eye, but covers the beam in his own; a mean envy, which, hurt at the talents or prosperity of others, makes them the objects of its censures, and studies to dim the splendor of whatever outshines itself; a disguised hatred, which sheds in its speeches the hidden venom of the heart; an unworthy duplicity, which praises to the face, and tears in pieces behind the back; a shameful levity, which has no command over itself or words, and often sacrifices both fortune and comfort to the imprudence of amusing conversation; a deliberate barbarity, which strives to pierce an absent brother; a scandal where we become a subject of reproach, to those who listen, and an injustice where we ravish from our brother what is dearest to him.

Its effects are innumerable. It is a restless evil which disturbs society, and spreads dissensions far and wide. Slander disunites the strictest friendships; cools the tenderest and most dear affections, even that of husband and wife, parent and child, brother and sister; wherever it enters its fills with disturbance and confusion, and in every place is an enemy to peace and harmony. Surely then the *tattler* ought to tremble at a faint view of himself. Let him remember that the day is not far distant, when his dark deeds shall be brought to light; that a just and fair account of his crimes are registered against him in the book of God, which, if not repented of, will in a future day rise up and condemn him.

A TRAVELLER.

Mount Pleasant, Oct. 19, 1820.

THE LATE GOVERNOR BIBB.

Extract of an Eulogium, delivered at Cahaba, Alabama, by H. Hitchcock, Esq.

WILLIAM WYAT BIBB, the subject of the present eulogium, was born in the state of Virginia, on the 1st of October, 1780. His father, captain William Bibb, removed while his son was young to the upper part of the state of Georgia; and his early opportunities for improvement were limited to the means afforded in a new country; but such as they were, he seized on with avidity. He was destined to the profession of medicine, and commenced his studies under the instruction of Doctor Murrey, of Augusta. He afterwards removed to Philadelphia, and, at the age of twenty, received the honors of the medical institution in that city. Returning to his family, and commencing the practice of his profession, he soon attracted the notice of his medical brethren, by the acuteness and precision of his discussions; and his early themes are mentioned with honor to himself, by the most eminent physicians of the present day. His constitution, naturally feeble and easily affected by exercise and exposure, he soon found unable to encounter the labor and fatigue of that arduous and painful, but most useful, profession; and he was compelled to abandon a practice which had become lucrative, and a science in which to have become eminent he only wanted a vigorous constitution.

He had a natural fondness for political science. The suavity of his manners, the frank and open character of his heart, soon gained him the

confidence of his constituents; and the day after he had assumed to himself the rights of manhood, he was elected a member of the house of representatives from the county of his residence. He there soon acquired more than the influence of his age. He continued to be elected to that body until he became constitutionally eligible to a seat in the house of representatives in the congress of the United States, when he was sent by his constituents to represent them in the councils of the general government. He was six years a member of the house of representatives, when he was raised to a seat in the senate, which station he held for one term. He may here be regarded as belonging to the nation; and he was distinguished among the eminent men who have here shed a lustre on the American character by the activity and energy of his mind, the integrity and decision of his counsels, and the acuteness and perspicuity of his reasonings. The same mild and ingenious deportment which had endeared him to his constituents and intimate friends, soon gained and preserved to him, during his congressional career, the personal esteem and attachment of his fellow-laborers in the national councils. Indeed, it was the peculiar felicity of his life to have many warm and sincere friends, and no enemies among those with whom he had formed personal attachments. His opponents were only so from the political course each pursued. The integrity and virtue of the man were never suspected; and he retired from congress with, perhaps, as many friends as any one ever did, who had so long a time taken a decided and active part in the conflicting questions of national policy. His private correspondence, which he maintained to his death, with many distinguished men of our country, both in and out of office, is the evidence of the high character he sustained; and had he closed his political life when he left Washington the last time, he would have been remembered among the benefactors of his country. The confidence of the present executive in his patriotism and abilities was manifested by still more honorable stations than he had held, but which the increasing debility of his constitution compelled him to decline.

REAL GREATNESS.

There are few characters that sparkle upon us with a lustre more endearing than that of com. Macdonough. In the decisive engagement on lake Champlain, in the midst of action, he reproved one of his officers for taking the name of the Deity in vain. He is now actively concerned in the distribution of the word of immortal life, and does not blush to associate the name of christian to that of hero. In the late cruise under commodore Stewart, he was thought to transgress the rules of naval discipline, and was by that commander, for such an offence, deprived of his sword. The crew, anxious to testify their esteem for a character so highly beloved, wished to present him with a sword, a proposition which he generously and nobly declined, until his own sword was restored by the sentence of a court martial. On his return to his native country, he had the heroism, the magnanimity to acknowledge his error, and he was immediately reinstated in his former rank and dignity. There is something in this conduct so far superior to that personal haughtiness, that disdains all compromise, and seeks revenge only by blood, that we scarcely know in what terms to express our esteem and veneration for such a character.

Commodore Macdonough is above risking his life in a duel; he feels the claim of christianity, no less than that of his country upon him; both of which interdict the wanton exposure of his life in single combat. Afterwards we hear of his benevolence. He tenders his service as a mediator, to prevent a duel between com. Barron and com. Rodgers, both of whose lives may have been preserved by this timely interference. We love to gaze at the star-crowned laurel of victory; but there is something in this christian elevation of soul, that dares to acknowledge an error, so brilliant, that even the glory acquired on lake Champlain, in the contemplation of this spectacle, fades from our eyes. Courage is a mere animal virtue—it may even depend on a callous insensibility of nerves; but christian courage is very different—it dares to acknowledge its own defects and errors, and the star of conquest gleams with double splen-

dor, when it twinkles on the front of christian magnanimity.

Baltimore Chronicle.

A PHYSICIAN AND PATIENT.

One day as Dr. M. was walking along a street of New York, he was saluted by a voice, uttering the words, "God bless your honour! will your honour stop a little bit?" The person was an honest Liberaian, labouring with his shovel in removing earth preparatory to lay a foundation of a house; he was requested to come forth from his hole, and proceed above ground with his communication. "Your honour saved my life, once, by the blessing, in that hospital there when you was doctor and I was sick man. And now since my discharge, I wish you would cure me of a great trembling, all over me, that troubles me every day, in the morning." Dr. M. commended him for his gratitude to his benefactors, and for his industry in working for his support, as became a good man; and expressed a hope that the Father of Mercies would extend a blessing to them both—when Pat showed impatience at the moralizing strain, by a query—"You forgot the trembling, did not you?" "Explain the trembling then," said Dr. M. "Every morning," answered Pat, "I feel very poorly and distressedly, with such weakness and shaking, that I can hardly crawl about." "What is the cause of this debility?" I do not know for certain; but every night I sweat so that my bed is wetted through, and the sweat drops down upon the floor."—"Why do you sweat so profusely?" "I cannot tell, unless it be that I drink some pitchers of water during the night." "Why do you swallow such enormous quantities of water?" Because an please your honour, I am so droughty and dry, I should die if I did not drink water." "Wherefore are you so excessively thirsty friend?" "Oh, I has such a terrible hot fever, that roasts me alive and almost burns me up." "Can you inform me what brings on the fever so regularly every night?" That I suppose I can; it is my hard work, exposed to all weathers, from early to late, all day long, to earn a support for myself; too severe for the powers of my constitution." "Very well," replied Dr. M. "as you toil so incessantly, you take a drop of the creature now and then, do you not, to support your strength?" "Yes, just a taste, a small relish of rum, whiskey, or the like, as a christian man, you know, ought to do." "How much, would you suppose, above three half pints a day?" "Not much. I should think, over a short half pint more; and what of that?"

Finding thus from his own confession, that the complainant drank a quart of ardent spirits per diem, Dr. M. suggested the probability, observing due caution not to alarm his sensibility, that the rum or whiskey might be the cause of the fever, as the fever was the cause of the thirst, the thirst the cause of the water drinking, the water drinking the cause of the sweating, and the sweating the cause of the trembling. Pat could with difficulty be made to endure the thought, that such a trifling quantity of good liquor could possibly produce such serious effects. He was exhorted to make an experiment, and to satisfy himself; "for if," said Dr. M. "you drink less grog, you will have less fever; then there will be less drought; then there will be less water drinking; then there will be less sweating; and then there will be less trembling in the morning; and so by diminishing the dose daily, you may, in a short time, wholly discontinue the distilled liquid, and be entirely free from the train of troublesome effects which it produces." "Your honour talks very pretty," rejoined Pat, "nearly as pretty as a lawyer; but you propose to take away a man's comfort to make him well: that is almost too hard; but I will turn it over in my mind, and if I think your plan will do, I may after a while give it a trial—perhaps."

N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

WHISKERS AND BEARDS.

The Tartars declared the Persians infidels, and waged a long war against them, because they would not cut off their whiskers. It is more infamous in Turkey to lose the beard than to be publicly whipped. To touch another's beard, or cut off a little, was a token of love and protection among the first-French, and all letters which came from the king had three hairs of his beard in the seal.—In the reign of Catharine, queen of Portugal, the brave John de Castro took the castle of Diu, in India—he borrowed from the inhabi-

tants of Goa 1000 pistols, and security for which he sent them some of his whiskers. The Turks, when they comb their beards, gather the loose hairs, fold them in a paper, and bury them where they bury their dead. Amongst the Romans the beard was a mark of wisdom; and a learned man who was bred to a philosophic chair, could not pass it on account of being beardless. The Turks shave the head, but let the beard grow. The Negroes shave their heads in figures at one time, in stars at another, like the friars; and still more commonly in alternate stripes. The Talapoins of Siam shave the heads and eyebrows of such children as are committed to their care. The kings of Persia, and some of the early kings of France, had their beards knotted and buttoned with gold. The Americans pluck the beard out by the roots, so that they have been thought to have no beard—a mistake which Linnaeus has fallen into. A beard was esteemed formerly in France as a badge of liberty, and the people were not a little proud of wearing it long, and of curling it to render it ornamental. The monks and friars, who affected to despise the little vanities of the world, took it in their heads to shave their beards; and the then bishop of Roan, taking it extremely ill that the laity did not follow so pious an example, began to preach against beards in the pulpit; and by degrees worked himself to so high a pitch of opposition, that he excommunicated all those of his diocese who would not consent to be shaved. Hereupon the bigots, indeed, soon permitted themselves to be trimmed; but the more worldly-minded, accustomed to join the idea of privilege to that of their beards, conceived their liberties and properties at stake, and, like true patriots, went to loggerheads, and had their brains beat out in defence of the hairs of their chin. The commotion grew so general, and its consequences so dangerous, that Louis VII. found himself necessitated to take part with the clergy, and have his own beard taken off, to bring smooth chins in fashion at court, and by that means to overcome the prejudices of the populace.

ENGLISH NATURALLY MELANCHOLIC.

During a late war between France and Great Britain, an English vessel of superior force took a French frigate, after an obstinate engagement. The frigate was brought into a commercial town on the English coast, and the officers were treated with great hospitality by some of the principal inhabitants; one very rich merchant in particular invited them frequently to his house, where he entertained them in a very magnificent manner. The first day on which they dined with him, his lady behaved with such peculiar attention to the prisoners that she seemed to neglect the other guests at her table. After the company had withdrawn, she said to her husband, that it gave her pleasure to perceive that the French gentlemen who had just left them, instead of giving way to vain repining, or allowing their spirits to be depressed by their misfortunes, had shown the utmost cheerfulness and gaiety during the whole repast; all except one, who seemed much dejected, and almost entirely overcome with the idea of being a prisoner. This she accounted for by supposing that his loss was greater, and she apprehended, from the obstinate silence he had retained, and from the discordant and melancholy so strongly marked in his countenance, that the poor gentleman would not long survive his misfortune.

"I cannot imagine who you mean," said the husband.

The lady described the man so exactly that it was impossible to mistake him.

"That unfortunate gentleman," said the husband, "is none of the prisoners; he is the captain of the English vessel who took them."

ESTEEM.—He only is worthy of esteem, that knows what is just and honest and dares do it: that is master of his own passions, and scorns to be a slave to another. Such an one, in the lowest poverty, is a far better man, and merits more respect, than those gay things who owe all their greatness and reputation to their rentals and revenues.

ANGER.—Those who have the vices of a warm disposition, are generally free from those of a cold one. As a conquered rebellion strengthens a government, or as health is more perfectly established by a recovery from some disease: so anger, when removed, often gives new life to affection.